MR # 62733

8EHQ-1002-14790S

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Via Federal Express

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Room 6428
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, ICC Building
1201 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

COMPANY SANITIZED

Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

8EHQ-00-14790

This letter is to inform you of the results of a recently conducted *in vivo* (inhalation) rat bone marrow micronucleus assay with the R&D substance referenced above.

In a range-finding study, 5 male and 5 female rats were exposed for 6 hours to 400ppm and no adverse clinical signs or mortality were observed. On the second day, the chamber concentration was increased to 440ppm which resulted in mortality (5/5 males; 5/5 females). In the main study, the inhalation exposures were conducted for 6 hours/day, for 2 days at concentrations of 0, 25, 100, or 350ppm, and the bone marrow cells were collected approximately 24 and 48 hours after the second exposure.

Statistically significant decreases in body weight gain were observed in both male and female rats exposed to the highest concentration (350ppm). No clinical signs of toxicity were noted among rats during the first daily exposure. However, during the second exposure, 3/12 female rats died. Immediately after the exposure, 2 females in the highest exposure group (350ppm) showed incoordination and 2 female rats showed lethargy. No male rats died during the study or showed any adverse clinical signs.

The results of the *in vivo* rat bone marrow micronucleus assay with the substance referenced above were negative.

Under these experimental conditions, the clinical observations described above are being reported in accordance with the guidance given in the EPA TSCA Section 8(e) Reporting Guide (June 1991).

Sincerely,

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